

Newent Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

For the Year 1937

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Newent Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Newent Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1937.

This Report incorporates the report of the Sanitary Inspector and is compiled to conform with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926 and is on the lines of the Ministry of Health Circular 1650, dated October 4th, 1937.

As part of the scheme under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1929 for co-ordinating Public Health work in the county, Newent Rural District formed part of a Joint (Medical Officer of Health) Committee with the Borough of Tewkesbury and the Gloucester Rural District for the appointment of a full time Medical Officer of Health for the three Districts and I was appointed on April 1st, 1937.

As a newcomer, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the considerable help they have given to me and also the Officials of the Rural District and the County Council. I should especially like to mention the great assistance given to me by Mr. Merrett who holds the joint post of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

I am afraid extra expenditure on some of the essential services and duties of the Council will become advisable in the near future, but wise expenditure is a true economy from the Public Health aspect.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

15th May, 1938.

Public Health Officials of the Authority.

WM. LUCAS JOHNSTONE, M.B., Medical Officer of Health
(Resigned March 31st, 1937).

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M.,
Medical Officer of Health. Assistant Medical Officer
of Health for the County of Gloucester, Medical Officer
of Health for the Borough of Tewkesbury and the Rural
District of Gloucester. (Appointed April 1st, 1937.)

W. F. C. MERRETT, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, A.R.S.I.,
M.S.I.A., Inspector under the Housing and Petroleum
Acts and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 40,845.

Population (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid 1937) 7,220

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1937), according to rate books, 2,154.

Rateable Value, £23,069.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £103 8s. 1d.

The district is purely agricultural in character, with the exception of Saw Mills at Newent and May Hill. and three Pumping Stations, two for the Gloucester Corporation Waterworks, and one for the Malvern Urban District Council Waterworks.

The type of agricultural work carried on is varied and includes Dairy Farming, Fruit Farming, Sugar Beet Production and other routine crops. The Hop Picking Industry in the area has been discontinued for some years.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Area.

There are no Adoptive Acts or Bye-Laws in force in the Area.

Bye Laws with regard to new Buildings are under consideration by the Council.

Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the area, while a complete list of the causes of death will be found in Table 13, at the end of the Report.

In addition they shew various rates which are compared where possible with those of England and Wales.

From the figures, it will be seen that the district compares favourably with the country as a whole; the Birth Rate being rather higher, while the corrected Death Rate and the Infantile Mortality Rate are slightly lower.

Table 1.

Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	64	44	108	3	2	5	113
Still Births	3	2	5	1	—	1	6
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	4	2	6	—	—	—	6

Table 2.

Deaths.

Total	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	60	47	107
Deaths included in the above from :—			
Measles (all ages)	1
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea under two years of age	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes	—

Table 3.

Birth and Death Rates.

	Newent Rural District	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	15.6	14.9
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...	50.4	39
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	14.8	} 12.4
*Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.5	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births ...	53.1	58
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ...	55.5	Not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births ...	nil	Not available
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	nil	3.11

*Note.—The corrected Death Rate is obtained by multiplying the Crude Death Rate by the factor 0.78. This factor is supplied by the Registrar-General and serves to make the Crude Death Rate for the District comparable, from the mortality point of view, with the Death Rate for the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other area, the Crude Death Rate of which has been similarly modified.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Sect. B. 1. 2a. Laboratory Facilities.

There is no County Laboratory in Gloucestershire, and examinations of water, milk, medical specimens, etc., are carried out as follows :—

Water, sewage, etc., by Rowland H. Ellis, County Analyst, Gloucester.

Milk at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Advisory College, Bristol.

Medical specimens, e.g., the examination of swabs for diphtheria, the agglutination tests for enteric, etc., at the Gloucester Royal Infirmary Laboratory.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Water.

Bacteriological examinations of water supplies.	Satisfactory			4
	Unsatisfactory			4
Chemical examinations of water supplies.	Satisfactory			4
	Unsatisfactory			4
Examination of stream water	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
Examination of sewage	.....	.....	.....	2

1. 2b. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Infectious Disease. An ambulance used only for infectious Diseases is available from the City Isolation Hospital, at Over.

(b) Accident Cases. Facilities are adequate and under the control of the County Council.

(c) Non-infectious diseases. The Gloucester City Ambulance is available provided the fees are guaranteed either by the patient's family or the Doctor in attendance.

The Ambulance Services in the area have been quite adequate during the year.

1. 2c. Nursing in the Home.

There are five District Nursing Associations in the District.

1. Corse District.
2. Dymock District.
3. Newent District.
4. Taynton District.
5. Hartpury District.

The whole area is thus covered for Midwifery and nursing in the home, while in addition the District Nurses are available for School medical work and Health Visiting.

1. 2d. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

SCHOOL CLINICS, ETC.

There is a weekly school clinic at Newent, while weekly visits are also paid by an Orthopedic nurse and quarterly visits by an Orthopedic Surgeon.

The Medical Practitioners in the Town attend the School Clinic by rota.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

This centre is held twice a month in Newent and is attended by one of the Medical Practitioners in the Town.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Visits of the Tuberculosis Officer are arranged as necessary.

1. 2e. Hospitals.

There are no Voluntary Hospitals in the Area, and the only Hospital where this Authority have arrangements for the admission of patients, is the City of Gloucester Isolation Hospital at Over.

Cost of treatment of patients at Over Hospital, £3 3s. per week.
Ambulance Charges, 10s. and 1s. per mile.

(This standing charge of 10s. was reduced to 5s. as from 1/1/38.)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sect. C. 1. i. Water Supplies.

Main Supplies. GLOUCESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

Newent Town and the surrounding area are supplied from the Newent pumping station, while part of the District between the Upleadon service reservoir and the Gloucester Rural District boundary is supplied from a mixture of the Ketford and Newent sources.

Samples from these sources are regularly analysed by the City Analyst. Copies of the Analyses are sent to this Department and invariably shew the water to be of excellent quality.

Extensions of the Corporation mains :—

1. To the Scarr Estate (The Land Settlement Association).
2. From Tibberton School to Kents Green.
3. From Upleadon Cross down Forge Lane (500 yards).

Extension of Town mains :—

1. Up Watery Lane to the Tydings Estate (300 yards).

MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL WATERWORKS.

Water from this source supplies parts of the parishes of Bromsberrow, and Ryton Hamlet in the Parish of Dymock.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS WATERWORKS.

These works are situated in the Parish of Maisemore (Gloucester Rural District) and supply water to part of Hartpury Parish.

Of the fourteen Parishes in the District, seven have available main supplies. The other Parishes are dependent on well supplies. There has been no shortage of well water, but the quality is not always satisfactory, e.g. of eight analyses made, four were unsatisfactory.

Parishes with main supplies in parts of their Districts :—

Bromsberrow.	Tibberton.
Hartpury.	Upleadon.
Newent.	Dymock (Ryton).
Rudford.	

1. ii. **Drainage and Sewerage.**

As in most rural districts, arrangements for dealing with sewage are on the “conservancy” system, the householders themselves providing for the disposal of their sewage.

The Town of Newent has main sewers and the sewerage is dealt with mainly at the Cleeve Lane Sewage Works, while sewage from about 40 houses (from the lower part of the Town) is dealt with at works situated near Messrs. Cadbury’s old factory.

Another small scheme deals with the sewage from 12 Council Houses in Lancaster Terrace.

In September, 1937, analyses were made of the crude sewage and effluent at the Cleeve Lane sewage works and they shewed that the purification of the sewage was insufficient.

Enlargement of these works has been decided upon by the Council and is expected to commence early in April 1938.

These extensions will increase the filter beds capacity by about 10 times (the present filter beds are very much overloaded) and will do a lot towards improving the quality of the effluent.

Extensions. The following extensions of sewers have been carried out during the year.

NEWENT.

Approximately 250 yds. of 12in. sewer have been laid in Watery Lane to connect the new Housing Estate with the main sewer.

In the village of Dymock there is a sewer, partly consisting of 9in. pipes which run down the side of the main street. The sewer deals mostly with sink-waste water and overflows from septic tanks. There is no treatment of the sewage which discharges into a stream with a fair flow of water. This stream in turn discharges after about 300 yards into the river Leadon.

Improvements in the methods of sewage disposal in this village are very desirable.

REDMARLEY.

A few houses in the village are connected to a small sewer, which has recently been repaired by the Council. The sewage discharges into an adjacent ditch, which is periodically cleaned.

2. Action taken to check pollution of Rivers and Streams.

The effluent from the Cleeve Lane sewage works is not satisfactory at present, as mentioned on page 7. It discharges into a stream, the Ellbrook, which joins the River Leadon at Hartpury. The volume of effluent is however small compared with the volume of the stream into which it flows, and the enlargement of the filter beds in the near future should prevent any risk of injurious pollution.

It may be mentioned that the water from the Ellbrook is not used for domestic purposes.

3. (i). Closet Accommodation.

The great majority of closets in the area are of the pail type with a few still of the privy type, but the latter are gradually being replaced by either pail closets or w.c.'s.

During the year seven existing closets have been improved and 20 new pail closets have been installed.

Conversion of pail or privy closets to W.C.'s : 3.

3. (ii). Public Cleansing.

In the Newent Town Lighting Area, house refuse is collected twice weekly by contract (£62 8s. P.A.) and dealt with by controlled tipping. This method is working very satisfactorily and there have been no complaints.

In the other parts of the District, disposal of refuse is carried out by the Householders, either by burning or burial.

A scheme for scavenging the village of Dymock which has between 80 and 90 houses, appears advisable.

3. (iii). **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

A summary of the work done in the Public Health department is tabulated below. More detailed accounts of inspections will be found under the appropriate headings.

Table 4.

		No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after Notice	
			Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling Houses	...	134	35	6	30	6
Common Lodging Houses	...	1	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds & Dairies	...	135	45	—	42	—
Bakehouses	...	22	2	—	2	—
Factories & Work- shops, etc.	...	53	4	—	4	—
Slaughter Houses	...	185	3	—	3	—

Visits to premises for the purpose of disinfecting after Infectious Disease: 24.

3. (iv). **Shops Acts, 1912—1937.**

Duties under these Acts are administered by the County Council.

Petroleum Acts.

There are 22 persons licensed to store petrol, and 10 persons licensed to store Carbide in the Area.

3. (v). **Smoke Abatement.**

No action has been necessary during the year.

3. (vi). **Swimming Baths.**

There are no public or private swimming pools or baths in the Area.

3. (vii). **Eradication of Bedbugs.**

No houses were found to be infested.

If a house is found to be infested, sulphur is used, and also if necessary before tenants move from infested houses to Council Houses the work is carried out by the Local Authority.

4. Water Supplies and Sanitary Accommodation in Schools.

Table 5.

School.	Water Supply	Remarks re Water Supply.	Type of Closets.
Bromsberrow	Main	Malvern U.D.C. main	Pail
Corse	Pump	Supply adequate	„
Dymock	„	Supply adequate	W.C.'s
Haffield	„	Water unsatisfactory when analysed	Privies
Hartpury	Main	Eccles. Commissioners Waterworks (local main supply)	Pail
Newent	„	Gloucester Corporation main	W.C.'s
Pauntley	Pump	Supply from adjacent house	Pail
*Redmarley (Upper)	Well	Supply from adjacent Farm	Earth Closets
Redmarley (Lowbands)	Pump	Supply adequate	„
Staunton	„	Pump in School House	Pail
Tibberton	Main	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.'s
Upleadon	„	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.'s

*This school was closed in August 1937, the children now attending either Lowbands or Dymock Schools.

As will be seen from the above table, five out of the 12 Schools have main water supplies, but some of the other supplies are by no means satisfactory.

Infectious Disease in Schools.

During the year there were six cases of Scarlet Fever in School children and twelve cases of Diphtheria. All the cases were of a mild character.

A special investigation at Dymock School shewed the presence of two unsuspected Diphtheria Carriers. These cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital till cured, and since then there has not been a further case in that area.

It was not found necessary to close any of the Schools in the Area, owing to Infectious Disease, and the general health of the children has been good.

Housing.

Number of New Houses erected during the year.

By the Local Authority	.....	.....	4
By other Local Authorities	.....	.....	Nil.
By the Land Settlement Association	.....	.....	40
By Private Enterprise	.....	.....	23

The houses owned by the Council and built under the Housing Acts now number 78.

The further re-housing proposals of the Council comprise 48 houses of which 34 will be built for the relief of overcrowding.

Plans for these are awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Health, and the erection of these Houses should result in abating the overcrowding in the District.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926—31.

Grants have been made during the year for the reconditioning of eight houses and the results have been very good. Increasing advantage is being taken by Owners of the provisions of these Acts.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	85
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	134
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	75
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	114
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	6
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	35

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	30
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	6

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	.....	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		3
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.....	nil
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	.....	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner		nil
(C) Proceeding under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	6
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	8
(D) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	nil
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	.....	nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.....	32
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	.....	33
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	.....	206
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	7
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.....	43½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.....	nil

Sect. E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply.

The area is a large milk producing one, the bulk of the milk going to wholesalers where it is consumed outside the district. There are seven Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of which 3 have "Attested herds"; and 14 "Accredited" Producers. The rest of the Dairy Farms (182) produce non-graded milk. It is to be hoped that there will be an increase in the number of "Accredited" producers, which is at present only a small proportion of the total number of producers in the Area.

The inspection of the herds and dairy farm premises of "Attested," T.T. and "Accredited" producers is mainly undertaken by the County Veterinary Staff, who visit the farms every quarter. The premises of Producers of non-graded milk are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and 135 visits were paid during the year. On the whole the premises are clean and well kept.

 Anthrax Order, 1928.‡

There have been no cases either of actual or suspected Anthrax during the year.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

There are four licensed Slaughter-Houses and two Registered Slaughter-Houses in the Area.

Slaughtermen's licences 15

Only four of the Slaughter-Houses are in regular use. As will be seen from Table 6 below, over 74% of beasts slaughtered are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. This is of course very satisfactory.

Table 6. Carcasses inspected and Carcasses condemned.

		Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
All dis. except Tuberculosis	Number killed	115	7	18	701	69	910
	Number inspected	84	6	14	501	63	668
	% Inspected to Number killed	73%	85.7%	77.7%	71.4%	91.3%	74.1%
	(a) Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	2	—	2
	(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	11	14
	(c) % number inspected affected with disease	3.57%	—	— ^a	0.04%	17.4%	2.1%
	(a) Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	—	—	1	2
	(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	5	5
	(c) % of number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	1.2%	—	—	—	9.5%	1%
	Tuberculosis only						

During the half year ending 31.12.37, 5 geese and 20lbs. of fish were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Bakehouses.

There are 10 Bakehouses in the Area, 22 inspections have been made and the premises were found to be clean and satisfactory.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

The Acts under this heading are administered by the County Council.

Infectious Disease.

During the year the total number of Infectious Diseases notified was 28, which included 16 cases of Diphtheria and 6 cases of Scarlet Fever (see Table 12). In 1936 there were the same number of cases of Diphtheria, but 3 fewer cases of Scarlet Fever. It is however an improvement on 1934, when there were 30 cases of Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

As a result of the prevalence of diphtheria in 1933-34, my predecessor, Dr. Wm. Lucas Johnstone, inaugurated a scheme whereby free immunisation against this disease was provided by the Council for children of School age. This gave excellent results with a subsequent drop in the number of cases, while no case immunised has since developed diphtheria. This scheme in a modified form was started again by the Council in November 1937.

The method consists of one injection of Alum Precipitated Toxoid, a substance derived from Diphtheria Toxin.

To all intents and purposes this causes no reaction in the child, and makes it practically certain after a few weeks that the child will not develop diphtheria.

Pamphlets are issued by the Head-Teachers of the Schools to the parents of children between 2 and 8 years, and the treatment is given by the child's own doctor. Both the Doctors and Head-Teachers in the District have been very helpful and have taken up the scheme enthusiastically.

Although the scheme is in its infancy, the parents of over 200 children have accepted treatment while nearly 50 have already been immunised.

It is a pity that the parents of nearly 150 children have refused to have them immunised against such a dangerous disease as diphtheria, especially when the value of the treatment has been proved.

Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspection made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Table 7.

Premises.	Inspections	No. of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	24	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop L'dries)	37	1	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	2	—	—
Total	53	3	—

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Table 8.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	Number of Defects Found Remedied	
Want of cleanliness, etc.	4	4
Want of Ventilation	—	—
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	1	1
Total	5	5

No cases were referred to H.M. Inspector, and no prosecutions were instituted.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 9. New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods (in years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		NonPulmonary		Pulmonary		NonPulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 +	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15 +	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20 +	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 +	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
35 +	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
45 +	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
55 +	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	6	1	2	1	5	1	1	...

Table 10. Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register for the District at the end of the last two years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936	20	27	11	13	71
1937	10	11	8	5	34

Table 11. Number of New Cases and Deaths during the last two years

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
1937	6	1	2	1	5	1	1	—

There was one Tuberculosis death in the District during the year which had not previously been notified.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62).

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172). This Section repeals Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

No action has been necessary under the above Regulations and Acts.

Table 12.

Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Age and Total Number of Cases	Distribution of Cases by Parishes													Removed to Hospital	Deaths
	Bro'sherrow	Corse	Dymock	Hartbury	Kempsey	Newent	Oxenhall	Pauntley	Redmarley	Rudford	Staunton	Taynton	Tibberton	Upleadon	
Under 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 +	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Small Pox															
Diphtheria including															
Membranous Croup															
Scarlet Fever															
Enteric including															
Para-Typhoid															
Puerperal Fever															
Puerperal Pyrexia															
Pneumonia															
Erysipelas															
Cerebro Spinal															
Meningitis															
Ophthalmia															
Neonatorum															

Table 13.

Causes of Death.

in Newent Rural District, 1937

(classified according to the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes).

Causes of Death					Male	Female
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	—	—
2	Measles	...	...	...	—	1
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	1
6	Influenza	...	...	...	3	1
7	Eucephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	—
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	5	1
10	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	—	—
13	Cancer-Malignant Disease	...	...	...	9	4
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	2	3
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	18	18
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	6	6
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	—
20	Pneumonia—all forms	...	...	...	3	2
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—
23	Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	...	...	...	—	—
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	—	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	—	2
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	...	...	...	2	1
32	Senility	...	...	...	—	2
33	Suicide	...	...	...	1	1
34	Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	2	—
35	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	5	2
36	Other Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	—	—
Total Deaths					60	47

